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SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 7, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba has improved some during the week ended August 7.

There were 76 deaths for this period, of which 7 were from yellow fever, 12 from dysentery, 4 from remittent and 13 from pernicious fevers, 6 from tuberculosis, and 8 from enteritis, acute and chronic; the rest from noncontagious diseases.

Malarial fevers are prevalent now to a great extent, especially the pernicious forms, which are very deadly in their course. Yellow fever seems to decrease at present, but the arrival of fresh troops will certainly revive its destructive work.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

JAPAN.

Sanitary report from Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, July 27, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith my regular report of infectious disease in Japan, for period July 16 to July 25, inclusive.

The sanitary condition of the Empire is certainly exceptionally good for the season of the year.

The single case of plague, returned from this (Kanagawa) Ken, was a second occurrence of the disease upon the Japanese steamship *Toyo Maru*, which, as already reported to you, arrived from Formosa, at Yokohama quarantine, July 9 with the body of a plague patient on board. The second case manifested itself on the night of the 16th, a few hours before the ship was to have been released from detention, and the steamer was accordingly quarantined for a further period of seven days. Ten days having elapsed since the death of the last case it is probable that the disease has been successfully handled by the health authorities.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

Report of infectious diseases in Japan, July 16 to July 25, 1897.

Locality.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.		Plague.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....	1	1	3		7			
Osaka Fu.....	2	2	18	1	2	1		
Tokyo Fu.....	8	5	147	(*)	1			
Aichi Ken.....			89	23	4			
Akita Ken.....			2					
Awomori Ken.....			1		1			
Chiba Ken.....								
Fukui Ken.....			4					
Fukuoka Ken.....	2	2						
Fukushima Ken.....					7	1		
Gifu Ken.....			17					
Gumma Ken.....			6	1				
Hioyo Ken.....			12	1	1			
Hiroshima Ken.....			20	2	2			
Ibaraki Ken.....								
Ishikawa Ken.....			4	1				
Iwate Ken.....								
Kagawa Ken.....	4	2	2	1	2			

* No report.

Report of infectious disease in Japan, July 16 to July 25, 1897—Continued.

Locality	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.		Plague.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kagoshima Ken.....								
Kanagawa Ken (Yokohama).....			12	3			1	1
Kochi Ken.....			4	3				
Kumamoto Ken.....			29	6	2	1		
Miyagi Ken.....								
Miyazaki Ken.....								
Miye Ken.....								
Nagano Ken.....								
Nagasaki Ken.....			23	1	45	17		
Nara Ken.....								
Niigata Ken.....								
Oita Ken.....			4	1	3			
Okayama Ken.....					1			
Okinawa Ken.....								
Saga Ken.....					2	1		
Saitama Ken.....	1	1	38	7				
Shidzuoka Ken.....			76	11	1	1		
Shiga Ken.....					2			
Shimane Ken.....			1					
Tochigi Ken.....								
Tokushima Ken.....			10		9	6		
Tottori Ken.....					4	1		
Toyama Ken.....								
Wakayama Ken.....								
Yamagata Ken.....								
Yamaguchi Ken.....								
Yamanashi Ken.....			33	3	4	1		
Yehime Ken.....			29	6				
The Hokkaido.....					3			
Taiwan (Formosa).....							4	(*)
Totals.....	18	13	584	71	104	30	5	1

* No report.

MEXICO.

False rumor of cholera.

EL PASO, TEX., August 9, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge telegram dated Washington, D. C., August 9, 1897, referring to a dispatch from El Paso to the New York Sun, August 6, saying: "Twenty-five deaths from cholera in Ysleta, Mexico, 10 miles from El Paso, probably false. Wire report." Immediately upon receipt of same I wired: "Have investigated rumors of day before yesterday concerning cholera reported at Ysleta. All the cholera I know of is cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit and chile, the Mexican pepper."

Some two weeks ago a man engaged in delivering ice here died suddenly of cholera morbus. It was found that a few hours before his death he ate unripe fruit and green watermelons. Ever since rumors have been afloat that genuine cholera caused several deaths in the neighborhood and a day or two ago it was reported that several deaths occurred from the same disease at Ysleta. Investigating, I found that there had been several cases of cholera morbus, no doubt brought about as in the case reported at El Paso. However, there was not a single fatal case of cholera morbus at Ysleta.

There is considerable diphtheria at San Elizario, a town some 20 miles east of El Paso in El Paso County. It has a population of some 2,000, nine-tenths of which population are Mexicans and of Mexican descent. The county judge appointed a special physician, believing that quaran-